

The Bucks County Gazette

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Office: 100 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
This paper will be pleased to receive all communications upon current topics, and to publish them as far as possible. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The day appointed by the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth to return thanks to an all-wise Providence for the many blessings the people of this country have received, has arrived. It finds the United States at peace with all the world, and its inhabitants enjoying a degree of prosperity heretofore unequalled by this Nation or by any other country. With fruitful harvests, with remunerative employment in the different callings in life, with no great calamities and no visitations of dread epidemic diseases, the people of the United States can, with cheerful hearts, return thanks to the Ruling Power, who directs the affairs of the Universe, for the tender mercies He has showered upon us.

ONE SOURCE OF VEXATION.

People cannot always protect their interests at the ballot-box. They may vote with that intention but their votes may be unavailing. The man who toils in connection with an important industry, gaining a livelihood for himself and his family, is conscious of the insecurity of his dependence in contemplating the result of the late election. That result, in its future outcome, may have a detrimental effect upon his personal welfare, and it may cast a lingering gloom upon his prospects. He cannot feel as confident of the stability of his affairs as if the result had been different. And very foundation upon which his employment rests may be endangered. This would be a more serious circumstance than the impairment of his wages or a break in the regularity of his working days. He votes in a way that is meant to be conducive to his welfare. He votes to give safety and security to the establishment that commands his labor, and although he may be in a majority so far as his own town or district is concerned, yet he may have the misfortune to see the policy and the principle he espouses covered with the shadows of defeat. Other votes that he did not instinct with the force that his own industry inspired were more potent at the ballot-box.

Some voters seem to care but little for the welfare of the country. They have no interest in the wages that the laborer earns, and they give the subject not so much as the cold compliment of a thought. They give no heed to the welfare of the working people. They care not a fig for the diversified enterprises of the land, and not a straw for those concerns which affect the manufacturing world. Neither sympathy nor anxiety ever stir their frigid souls.

It is not comforting to the eye of one that loves prospering conditions to see his vote turned to naught, a pair of idlers at his elbow. It is not pleasant to the man of industry, bent on giving that industry protection, to see his ballot lose its force or practically annulled by some worthless, shiftless fellow who cares for nobody and for whom nobody cares. It must be mortifying to an honest workman to realize that his opportunities are subject to the fluctuations of political strife and that the very ground on which he stands, so to speak, has not even the stability that will assure to him a permanent foothold. He sees his joys come and go; there is an ebb and flow to his hopes, his skill and his strength are at the mercy of heedless men. It is ever a stout heart that fears no ills to come.

KIRK'S sharp eye on the newspapers and observe the numerous reports of contemplated business enterprises that have been scotched by the great Democratic victory. They halt like wounded snakes. A thick mist obscures the outlook, and prudence beeds threatening dangers ahead. The projectors have been seized with alarm. Proposed extensions of plant have been here and there postponed or altogether abandoned, and important contracts have been hastily cancelled. Large orders for products have been withdrawn. Establishments that have barely gained a foothold here, moved from beyond the sea, rest on a more uncertain tenure than they did before the election. In some instances there is serious talk of closing up and re-establishing the works in Great Britain. So it goes; and it looks as though our great prosperity would soon begin to show the effects of a nipping Democratic frost. It is no wonder that an English manufacturer, connected with new industrial interests in this country expresses great surprise that the people were not satisfied "to let well enough alone." They have seen; and in the course of time they will know what they shall reap.

The death of six children in one family in Philadelphia in less than one year, whose lives were insured, has led to an investigation of the cause of their deaths.

OUT OF PLACE.

There was a Democratic parade in the streets of Bristol last Monday evening. It was on account of the recent Democratic victory, and to celebrate the triumph of Democratic principles in the late election.

Bristol, which derives much of its prosperity from our manufacturing industries, seems like a very inappropriate place to make merry over a victory that casts upon these industries the shadows of apprehension and alarm. Bristol, which owes a large part of its business vitality to the protective tariff, is a very unseemly place for a jollification over a free-trade triumph. Bristol, which thrives under the animating beams and fostering influence of protection, is far from being a suitable place to exult over the success of a party which denounces protection as a fraud. An unbefitting place, indeed, is this to glorify an event which vindicates the assumption that the town's prosperous condition rests upon a basis that has no constitutional right to exist. The back-bone of Bristol is its manufacturing establishments, and if these had any representatives in the parade on Monday night, they must have been thoroughly masked, or so transformed as to have lost their identity. But none were there. Our great industries were not in it. It was not an occasion that invited their exultation, they have no reason to clap their hands with joy. No; they were not there.

The Democratic party at this time does not in any way harmonize with the true spirit of our town. It does not keep step to the music of our humming industries. Such a parade in such a place was as incongruous as a party of rollicking jesters at a funeral. The real heart of Bristol, the heart that throbs in consonance with its life-giving springs of activity, cannot be in sympathy with such an unapt demonstration. A thing like that, issuing from the cause that inspired it, was wistfully out of place in a town whose fires are lighted by the kindly torch of protection, and it seemed like an unfriendly alien that had stolen among us under cover of darkness.

SOME NUTS TO CRACK.

When will Bristol have a system of drainage that will carry off the waste of the town without mixing it with the water people's use for drinking and cooking?

When will the Water Company make provision for storing water sufficient for more than half a day's supply, so that we will be spared the necessity of drinking liquid mud every time it rains hard?

When will our business streets be put in good order so they will not be quagmires in wet weather, and dust-banks in dry weather?

When will the railroad crossings in the Borough, especially the one at Mill street, be fixed so they will not be death traps?

When will the approach to Mill street wharf be made easier and more respectable looking?

When will the Reading Railroad have a station in our town?

When will bicyclers be obliged to keep to the middle of the street? Have they any more right on the sidewalks than any other carriages? If so, why?

When will people be able to cross to and from Burlington half hourly through the day up to ten o'clock in the evening?

Finally, when will the people of Bristol, forgetting past animosities and abandoning old clanishness, put shoulder to shoulder in an honest effort to promote the welfare of the town?

When this last question receives a suitable answer then we will be in a fair way to have these nuts well cracked.

Do not all speak at once. X. Y. Z.

John Wright's Bust.
In the president's mansion is a marble bust of John Wright, and very likely there is no one connected with the White House who knows his singular history and how it came there. An English gentleman, who was an admirer of the United States and of Abraham Lincoln, commissioned a sculptor to execute that bust to be presented to the president. When finished he forwarded it to Mr. Lindley, the U. S. States agent at Liverpool, that he might make the presentation.

On the very day that the bust was received at Liverpool the capital received also the news of Lincoln's assassination. He wrote asking what now should be done with the bust to the donor, who replied, "Give it to the nation." Kate Field's Washington.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.
WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.
Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

FASHION'S FADS.

"Robin red" is a new shade in tailor cloth, and is charming combined with russet-brown velvet and dull gold passementerie.

Milottes cloth in black and colors is used again, and black velvet and plush are once more embroidered and made into cloaks reaching to the bottom of the skirt or to the knees.

Serkin is used as lavishly as if the price had not materially increased of late, and it is handled with skill never shown before in the grandeur of the cut and trimming. Long and full capes of seal are considered very chic.

Jackets always hold their own and will be worn by many, both young and old, in spite of the decided fashion for mantles. They are convenient and "smart" always, but they are ruinous for prettily trimmed bodies and velvet dresses.

Skirts are much more trimmed than during the summer. All have foot trimming, and on many new dresses the bands of fur or velvet reach half way up the skirt. Embroidered panels are set in many skirts, and Spanish flounces are often used.

The "Polonois" is the name given some new so-called Russian gowns, consisting of a blouse belted with a leather bound cloth, ash tied into one side and ending in long tassels of seal leather. A hood is on the back, drawn up with similar leather tassels and cords.

The imported French hats bear all sorts of picturesque names, such as "Le Gendarme de la Premiere Republique," which is of felt, the brim bent up the back, a border of feathers all around and on the crown a bunch of large feathers and white satin rosettes. This is a very chic affair.

Velvet sleeves are used on everything, dresses and wraps, and the champagne and shaded velvets are in such demand that it is almost impossible to obtain them in desirable combinations. The favorite way for trimming sleeves is with a very full and drooping, puff above the elbow and a tight sleeve below, in preference to the entire sleeve of velvet.—New York Telegram.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Dufay originated his theory of vitreous and resinous electricity in 1733.

A pneumatic cushion to be placed on the ends of telephone receivers is something new.

Telephone communication in Tunis, Africa, is available between that city, the suburbs of Coletta and Unisa, and also the port of Suse.

A magnet at Willie's Point, Long Island, is considered the largest and strongest in the world. It made of two 15-inch Dahlgren guns, wound around with eight hundred coils charged with electricity.

According to statistics compiled by the International telegraph bureau of Berlin, there were about 100,000 telegrams in the year 1891-92, 998,000 telegrams, and a remaining portion of the world 88,428,000, a total of 260,017,000.

There are only thirty-three magnetic observatories in all the world. Of these eight are in France and three in England. About one-half of the total number are provided with Mascart recording apparatus, the others have appliances of the Kew type.

A storm dynamo is the latest combination noted. In this the steam engine and the dynamo are attached to the dynamo instead of, as at first, the dynamo being attached to the engine. The floor space required is no larger than if the dynamo had a pulley for belt driving.

EXPOSITION ECHOES.

P. D. Millet, of the World's fair, says it is going to be the greatest "architectural spectacle" the world has ever seen.

M. Alivinsky, the famous Russian artist, will be represented at the exposition by fifteen of his best marine paintings.

The United States consul general at Genoa has applied for permission to examine and photograph the models, plans and documents of Columbus preserved there.

An ostrich raiser of Honolulu will exhibit a bird at the World's fair that is a wonder and a terror. He is 6 feet 6 inches high, weighs 380 pounds and is named Jumbo.

A French scientist who is now a resident of New York, after having for some time been an assistant to Karl Edison, has built a musical clock which he proposes to exhibit at the World's fair.

The German government has decided to grant \$25,000 for the German art section at the World's fair, the money to be expended for the benefit of the artists and the advancement of German art generally.

The electric power plant at the World's fair is to be made up of all the principal American makes of boilers, engines and dynamos, the units being of all sizes from 1,000 horsepower. The designs call for the delivery of over 30,000 horsepower in steam.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

The fleeces of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a genuine cashmere shawl a yard and a half wide.

A family in Reading, England, can prove by local records that they and their ancestors have been paid rent for their house for no less than 400 years.

An object of much curiosity observed in a music store window at Lynn, Mass., is an ancient Egyptian lyre believed to be more than 8,000 years old.

At a recent New York reception the wedding cake of the bride's mother was served. It had been kept for that purpose, wrapped in branded paper in a tin box.

A postal card was sold in Paris for fifty dollars a short time ago. It was sent around the world after the person to whom it was addressed and bore seventy-two postmarks.

DEFINITIONS OF PLUCK.

Fearlessness free from foolhardiness. The heart of a lion in the body of a man. That which keeps a man up when he is down.

The offspring of courage and the mother of success. The courage to do the right thing at the right moment.

The force which converts an ordinary man into a hero. The power a man has to say "no" when he knows his wife wants him to say "yes."

That which enables one, when fighting against adverse circumstances and knocked down, to rise and try another round. Fighting with the seabird when the sword is broken. [This answer won the premium.]—Puzzle Contest in London Times.

Wool Treated with Chlorine. Attention is called to the fact that wool which has been treated with chlorine acquires a stronger affinity for mordants and dyes, and in consequence is dyed much deeper shades than untreated wool. This being the case, care should be taken in so treating wool that too much bleaching powder be used, from 2 to 2½ per cent of the weight of the wool being quite sufficient, this to be made into a clear solution, acidified with sulphuric acid, and the wool being worked in this for thirty minutes, rinsed in water, and then dried in the usual manner.—Textile Mercury.

Wire Used for Pins. Perhaps as striking a figure as can be adduced in relation to wire is its consumption in the pinmaking industry. With but few exceptions, all pins are made from brass wire, and the daily production of pins in Great Britain is placed by competent authorities at 50,000,000, of which Birmingham supplies about three-fourths. This stupendous output is consumed in affords matter of no small workmanship, and when the proverbial trifling value of each individual pin is further borne in mind, the interest in this branch of the wire industry will be still further augmented.—Chambers's Journal.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Mary Anderson is said to be an enthusiastic fisherwoman.

Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley-Clendenen much affects blue, certain shades of which are most becoming to her madonnal face. Marine is one of her favorite shades.

An old maid and cream dress with trimmings of Russian sable is one of Mrs. Levi P. Morton's latest additions to her wardrobe. Pink—the pale pink of an apple blossom—is her pet color.

Mrs. Mabel Young, the New York beauty, who has often been called "that plump and white young woman," is a perfect blond of the Scandinavian type. Apricot is one of her pet colors.

Miss Bettie Fleisemann, the Cincinnati actress who recently refused to marry an Austrian nobleman because he refused to become an American citizen, has become the wife of a Cincinnati doctor.

Miss Ida Sherman, of Charlotte, Mich., was consecrated to the Baptist ministry with appropriate ceremonies on a recent Sunday morning. In the evening she preached acceptably in the same church.

Mrs. Harrison's portrait, to be painted by an artist not yet selected, has been provided for by the donors of the American Revolution in Washington, and will be sent to adorn the gallery in the White House.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, well known to all W. C. T. U. workers and to many others, is a woman of large and rather imposing person. She speaks with wonderful fluency and decision, and seems to be absolutely self possessed.

Mrs. Poundstone, a Jersey lady, has completed her 100th year, as she was born in 1792. One of her sons is seventy-two. She writes clearly without glasses, has a good memory for past events and can even join in singing.

Mrs. Galland, wife of Professor Galland, of the Washington College for Deaf Mutes, believes in keeping pace with the children. She studies Greek and Latin with the boys and French and German with the girls.

The Americans must not be very fond of tea, for they drink eight times as much coffee as the beverage that does not intoxicate.

About 9,000,000 kids are slaughtered in Europe annually to supply one town in France where gloves are made.

Hiles or Hemorrhoid

Permanently cured without knife or ligature. No danger or suffering. No delay from business while under treatment. Patients who are responsible need not pay until well. A perfect cure guaranteed. Send for circular. H. R. R. M. D., 129 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, November 21, 1892.

Store closed all day Thanksgiving, Nov. 24.

Bedford Cords.

Always popular, but now so cheap that the air will buzz with the busy sales.

All-wool Bedford Cord, 37 in. x 456 from 72.

All-wool Bedford Cord, 35 in. x 20 colors, \$1 quality for 50c.

Old grades of Bedford Cords, choice shades—

40 in. 65c for \$1 25 quality
42 in. 75c for \$1 25 quality
44 in. \$1.00 for \$1 50 quality
46 in. \$1.25 for \$2.00 quality
48 in. \$1.50 for \$2.50 quality
50 in. \$2.00 for \$3.00 quality
52 in. \$2.50 for \$4.00 quality
54 in. \$3.00 for \$4.50 quality
56 in. \$3.50 for \$5.00 quality
58 in. \$4.00 for \$5.50 quality
60 in. \$4.50 for \$6.00 quality
62 in. \$5.00 for \$6.50 quality
64 in. \$5.50 for \$7.00 quality
66 in. \$6.00 for \$7.50 quality
68 in. \$6.50 for \$8.00 quality
70 in. \$7.00 for \$8.50 quality
72 in. \$7.50 for \$9.00 quality
74 in. \$8.00 for \$9.50 quality
76 in. \$8.50 for \$10.00 quality
78 in. \$9.00 for \$10.50 quality
80 in. \$9.50 for \$11.00 quality
82 in. \$10.00 for \$11.50 quality
84 in. \$10.50 for \$12.00 quality
86 in. \$11.00 for \$12.50 quality
88 in. \$11.50 for \$13.00 quality
90 in. \$12.00 for \$13.50 quality
92 in. \$12.50 for \$14.00 quality
94 in. \$13.00 for \$14.50 quality
96 in. \$13.50 for \$15.00 quality
98 in. \$14.00 for \$15.50 quality
100 in. \$14.50 for \$16.00 quality

Henrietta Cloths.

Several sorts all-wool. The European manufacturers who supply these goods are striving earnestly to hold our trade. Hence the stuffs are finer and more beautiful than ever, and at prices that should surprise you for cheapness.

Black Dress Goods.

We have six styles of Priestley's black fabrics to sell at \$1 that have been \$1.50. The maker's name endorses their character. The cheapness will be the sales power. They are—

45-in. Ombre Striped Dimples.
45-in. Corded Striped Camel's-Hair.
45-in. Craple Cheviot.
45-in. Striped Craple Cheviot.
45-in. One Color Craple Cheviot.
45-in. Cheviot Dimples.

The following are additional price-attractions of bargains just secured and placed on sale in the Black Goods aisle:

At 50c, black Bedford Cords that were \$1.
At 50c, black Bedford Cords that were \$1.25.
At \$1, black Bedford Cords that were \$1.50.

Twelve styles black Silk-and-Wool Figured Bergaline are \$1.15—they have been \$2.

Very fine imported black Cheviot, 56 in., will be sold at \$1—has been \$1.50.

More than ever Cotton is used for Autumn and Winter Dress Goods. The fabrics are pretty and durable. Maybe you don't know them. If not, these suggestions may lead you to see the goods.

Angora Camlets, 36 in., 12½c. They look like All-wool Serges, the colors are dark and rich, the designs beautiful.

Indigo Blue Chintzes, 31 in., 12½c. A full stock of new styles gives ample range of choice.

Century Cloths, 30 in., 10c. Popular for years. By the yard or by the dress pattern. Of the latter 1000 are now on sale at \$1. The assortment has over one hundred bright and new designs.

Fancy woven Cotton Skirts at 25c, formerly 40c; full patterns. A good bargain.

Gingham Aprons, 12,000 of them, with strings and without. 25c and 28c.

Wanamaker.

Eastlake Cheviots, woven Cottons, 30 in., 15c. You'd be surprised at their neatness when made into morning Dresses.

7000 Tabby Cats of Cotton. The forms 10c. A little sewing and some cotton batting makes a toy that won't break, supplies a cat that can't scratch.

You will own a stroke of genius if you get one of our elegant long cut, full back Overcoats. They have caught all the grace of the fashion of the period and are the accepted standards. They have imitators, but are without peers. The big sales prove that.

The Kersey Overcoats are \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$45.

Real Montagnacs of Sedan in beautifully made Overcoats, edges piped with velvet, \$55.

Do you want an Overcoat at \$10? It awaits you here.

Dozens of times daily the plain little boy comes in and goes out a la Faunteroy. A shaggy Reefer plus a pair of Leather Leggings does the work, and it is all the better if some flowing ringlets and a broad face collar assists.

The Small Boys' Clothing Bourse is here. Everything is ready for the big Saturday.

Dress Overcoats, Astrakhan facings, very novel, 8 to 14 years, \$12.

Kilt Overcoats, with deep Capes, 3 to 6 years, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.

Usters, 4 to 9 years, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50 and \$9.

Reefers, 5 to 16 years, \$7.50 and \$10, both rare bargains.

The best stock of Boys' Clothing to be sold in the brightest spot and at the least prices. That's top-notch.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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The Cosmopolitan Magazine has become, within three years, one of the leading illustrated monthly publications in the world, gaining this remarkable position by sterling merit. Its illustrations alone would place it in the front rank, from their excellence and attractiveness, (over 100 appearing each month), and when these illustrations are backed up by the highest of literary effort from the pens of the leading authors of both continents, the whole making a Magazine whose contents will be found of interest to every member of the family, besides proving a liberal education of any student of the times.

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For information and advice write to MUNN & CO., 311 Broadway, New York. Office hours for consulting, 10 to 12 A.M. Every patent taken out by us is brought before a competent and experienced attorney for a full and complete examination of the merits of the invention, and a full and complete report is made to the inventor.

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Try a can of Roast Beef, (A Luxury). Twenty cents a can.

